## by General Longstreet. The Truth of History.

rancing. In this advance I doe't know that I did the enemy any harm, but then on the other hand I nearly deprived the reason of the meade manifest by participants in its event giving in their experience before time removes them from the scene of the contended of the pulsar hoped you wilk kindly pulsar heasions about the battle of Williamsburg, Vawhich was fought on May 5, 1889, and opened the stirring eampaign of that year. To insure accuracy it has been submitted to General Longstreet, the nee of that distinguished officer, by his permission, accompanies the sketch. Accompanying, also, is the statement of Colone, accompanies the sketch. Accompanying, also, is the statement of Coloned Mitchell, who was in the action as especial contended to the colone of the col (From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.)

erroneous, it being, in reality, a drawn battle.

Permit me to say that the exact truth of the matter is that the battle of Williamsburg was a Confederate success.

The occasion of the battle was this: The Confederate army was on its march from Yorktown to its chosen field of battle near Riehmond. McClellan, at the head of a powerful army, was in hot pursuit, He had 15 regiments of infantry, a strong force of cavalry, and some 230 guns. Between the two at Williamsburg, the ancient colonial capital of Virginia, lay Longstreet's division, stretched across the road, with orders to keep back the Federal advance until the Confederate army had made good a day's march. This duty the division fully performed. Hooker's division, Kearny's division, and parts of Smith's, Couch's, and Casey's divisions were, in turn, hurled against that line of fire, but all alike in vain. Not one single Federal soldier in arms ever crossed that line until after daylight next morning, when Longstreet's division, having performed the duty assigned it, was well on its way to rejoin the main body.

We took eight stands of colors and every gun except one that the Federal artiflery succeeded in bringing mto action. So far troop being able to advance the Union troops were steadily driven back, until at the close of the day we were about one mile in the rear of their original line of formation. The next morning after the action thooker's division was reported as unified for service and Kearny's as in need of reinforcements before it could move. From the staggering blows dealt his best troops, McClellan was under the impression that Joseph E. Johnston's whole army was in his immediate front, and did not move from Willamsburg until the 8th. Nor did he make any further attempt to harses or impede our march. From these facts the reader can determine for himself which side achieved the object for which the battle was fought.

On our left there was no fighting until date in the afternoon, when a brief but bloody struggle occurred between Hancock's brigade and a part of Early's brigade and the make neoning which where the standard heavism or proposed the brigade (First, Seventh, Beleveth, Early failed the Cannon, and the fight raged (First, Seventh, Eleveth, and Seventeenth Virginia infantry), which took seven out of the eight flags captured, and was mentioned by the general commanding as long and hoty engaged in the thickest of the light.

The battle opened, to me at least, most unexpectedly. I had slipned out of camp the could be seen the long line of infantry, we may and the enemy. Through the had been twice wounded and knocked senseless, and clambering to the woods the scene was one of a stern and imposition, it know whereof I affire, having the could be senseless, and clambering to the end thereof as a soldier in Ambrose F. Hill's brigade (First, Seventh, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Virginia infantry), whic GLORIOUS RESULTS.

The Part of the Art of the Section o

THE BATTLE OF MAY 5TH.

Editors Chronicle: In commenting in a recent issue of your paper on some inaccuracies in Earnes's History of the United States, Professor Derry instances his statement that Williamsburg was a Union victory. The Professor says this is erroneous, it being, in reality, adrawn battle.

Permit me to say that the exact truth of the matter is that the battle of Williamsburg was a Confederate success.
The occasion of the battle was this: The Confederate army was on its march from Yorktown to its chosen field of battle near Richmond, McClellan, at the head of a powerful army, was in hot pursuit. He had 115 regiments of mfanity, a strong core of cavalry, and some 220 guns. Between the two at Williamsburg, the ancient sclonial capital of Virginia, lay Longtreet's division, stretched across the road, with orders to keep back the Federal ad-

For a second time the fire slackened and then reopened fiercely, and a third prolonged and stubborn combat ensued. It was evident they were putting in fresh men; our ammunition was running low, and General Hill ordered a charge. We started with a yell and the firing ceased. It did not take us long to reach the enemy's position. The line of their formation did not need the indouble row of knapsacks neatly piled behind it to mark where it had been. It was bloodily signified by prostrate forms, many dead, others gasping. They lay it again. The fire second time the fire slackened and the respectation of the institute, and it is also true that the loss on both thrown down. In several instances body it is a subject to the regiment.

After cleaning out the timber we had no more fighting. The Federals brought up some fresh troops, and Colston's brigade was put in to meet them. We lay down the hild colston, ready to rise and reopen if needed, but no further close quarters ensued. The enemy contented himself with perpering away till dusk. The battle was over, and about dark we marched back into Williamsburg and slept there that being the resuming our march shortly before day.

That Williamsburg was a very stubborned to meet them. We lay down the law provides that a "Summer Normal and Collegiate Institute at Press. Normal and Collegiate Institute at Pressident James H. Johnston inaugurated to the summer session of the institute, and the work of the session was successful beyond the anticipations of the friends of the movement.

That Williamsburg was a very stubborned to meet them. We lay down to meet them. We lay down the sum at Stuart, Va.

Fron colored the interior on application and dressed to him at Stuart, Va.

Fron colored the interior out the was put in to meet them. We lay down the sum at Stuart, Va.

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Fron colored the interior

We was ordered to please, and plunged with the control of the cont

sight once more of these brave men's faces and the cherry ring of their guins was like the breath of life.

A PICTURE OF A. P. HILL.

In the midst of the renewed uproar General Hill came down the line. He stood bolt upright between the contending fires, looked around awhile, then went off to the left, returned, and looked once more intently into the timber as if to say this nest must be cleaned out, and finally went off up the line. Years afterwards I stood by the grave of this valiant soldier in the cemetery at Richmond. Naught marked the spot but a slab with "A. P. Hill," and nothing but the twitter of little birds broke the solemn stillness; but as I stood there I saw him as he stood that dayerect, magnificent, the god of war himself, amid the smoke and the thunder.

The order came to charge. Of how we got up and went into and through that felled timber no man can tell. It was confusion worse confounded; now leaping from one tree-trunk to another; now running along this, and then erawling under the other. But if it was hard for us to get in it was equally hard for the enemy to get out. Some rough work was done in there. The edge of the timber looked as if a cyclone had struck it. In every angle bodies were huddled. In the smoke and confusion I lost the regiment, and kept on ahead instead of right-obliquing. A terrific roar and jar and a hot breath as of a furnace warned me of the uncomfortable proximity of a cannon. It was an enfilading battery which our colonel had avoided by a right oblique.

CLOSE OF THE DAY.

One artilleryman was springing to the

CLOSE OF THE DAY.

One artilleryman was springing to the mouth of his piece, and another tightening on the lanyard of his. Down I went as flat as possible, and wished I was a mole. The dirt, leaves, and sticks flew all about, but I was so close the position was more terrifying than really dangerous. I could see the fire leap out of the muzzle, and a very unsatisfactory sight it was. A gray wave sweat un over guns and cannoncers, and

sides was heavy, the proportion of fatal casualties being unusually great; but there can be no question but that the Confederate troops fully accomplished the object for which the battle was fought. That object was to hold back McClellan's advance, and, despite the most strenuous and persevering efforts of his division commanders, this was done. The Federal forces were not only prevented from advancing, but were steadily driven back throughout the day.

THE STUART SHOOTING.

institutes, etc. For the present summer the plans are as follows:

LYNCHBURG.

The second session of the Lynchburg Normal will be held from June 13d to July 18th under the direction of E. C. Giass, city superintendent of schools. The instructors selected for this institute are: Professor Charles H. Winston, Misses Celestie Parrish and Pauline Gosh, Mrs. William M. Strother, Miss Harnet Magec, and Professor Walter J. Kenyon. (Another instructor is yet to be selected.)

The first session of this nornal, which was held last year, marked a departure in institute work in Virginia. A tiree years' graded course of instruction was prescribed, and the result of the first year's work was bighly gratifying. Stperintendent Glass, to whose efforts the success of this normal was largely due, is enleavoring to make this year's course even more profitable and attractive than that of last year.

Of the faculty Professor Winston, of Richmond College: and Misses larrish and Gosh, of the State Female Normal School, and Mrs. Strother, of the Lyncaburg city schools, are well known to the leachers of the State. All of them have heretofore been engaged in our institutes. Miss Mage comes from the Wisconsin State Normal School and Professor Kenyon from the famous Cook County Normal, Illnois,

At this place a Peabody normal will be HARRISONBURG.

HARRISONBURG.

At this place a Peabody normal will be held from July 14th to August 1kh. It will be conducted by Mr. George R. Pace, of the Richmond city schools, assisted by Professors William H. Kable and J. I. Massey, of Staunton: Professor C. E. Barlebough, of Harrisonburg, and Mss Virginia Reynolds, of the State Female Normal school. This corps is composed of well-known teachers of Virginia. Professor Charles G. Maphis, of Harrisonburg, and Superintendent George H. Helvey have charge of the local matters relating to this normal, and will answer any incurries addressed to either of them at Harrisonburg, Va.

burg, Va. stuart, patrice county. STUART, PATRICE COUNTY.

This is the place selected for normal, which will open July 22d and closs August 15th. Professor Charles H. Winaton, of Richmond College, will conduct it, and with him will be associated Prifessors Theo. J. Wool, of the Portsmouth public schools, and John H. Bader, of the Staunton schools; Mrs. C. T. Bartkowska of the State Female Normal School; and Miss Sallie H. Fitzgerald, of the Notoway schools. All these are teachers of experience in the public schools. Superintendent Abram Staples has charge of iceal arrangements for this normal, and will furnish full information on application addressed to him at Stuart, Va.

For COLORED TRACHERS.

the movement.

The second year's course will be held from June 16th to July 18th, and will be conducted by the President assisted by the conducted by the President assisted by the other members of the regular faculty of the institute. In addition to the course of instruction provided, addresses will be do livered during the session by State Superintendent John E. Massey, Hon. J. L. M. Curry, Professor Charles H. Winston, It Secretary J. A. McGilvray, of the State Board of Education; Superintendent William F. Fox, of the Richmond eity william F. Fox, of the Richmond eity wholes: Supintendent E. C. Glass, of the Lynchburg schools; Superintendent D. M. Brown, of Petersburg, and others. Teachers and others desiring information in regard to the summer session should conmunicate with President James H. Johnston, Petersburg, Va.

BEDFORD CITY (LIBERTY.)

(The Chicago Mail.)

They were talking about alligators at the Chion League Club the other day. A gentleman in the party had just returned from Florida, and had been telling some rather acrobatic stories about shooting the saurians from the deck of a river steamboat. "An alligator," he explained, "is only a big lizard, any way. All these legged and tailed reptiles belong to the same family, but vary in size and habits. Why, I've seen lizards an inch long and alligators thirteen feet, yet their anatomy is about the same."

alligators thirteen feet, yet their austomy is about the same."
"Speaking of lizards," said another gentleman, "reminds me of a story in which one about two and a half inches long played a prominent part. Did any of you ever know the late Lord Aylesford? He died in Texas a couple of years ago, I believe; had a ranch next to mine down there, and I got very well acquainted with him. Joe was a good fellow—one of God's own, in fact, in generosity, cordiality, and the general characteristics which go to make up a good fellow. He was, however, considerable of a sport.

"Well, as I say, I met Joe in Texas, and later in the same season went abroad with

dence?"
"Joe paid no attention to anybody. He

factory as a central point lines of narrow, gauge railroads will ramify the adjacent country and thus carry to the cane-fields of every planter within many middle and of the factory the means of easy and cheap transportation. Nor is that all. The St. Mary is only the inangural and plonser factory. The company will go on erecting similar factories wherever the local conditions give a rational promise of favorable results until the whole sugar region is dotted with them.

Already Mr. John A. Morris, the representative of the company, is abroad in the State prospecting for the sites of factories is similar to the one which is now lifting its evolutionizing walls near Frankin, and its continuizing walls near Frankin, and its continuities of the continuities o

Marshail Perk.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

Permit me to call the attention of the proper authorities to the need of a little paint and whitewash on the seats and tranks of trees in Marshall and Chimborazo Parks. The shrubbery and grounds are well kept and look very pretty; but the seats, and especially the music-stand in Marshall Park, should be painted. These places are favorite resorts for the citizens of the East End, and from them delightful views can be enjoyed for miles in all directions. Now that we are to be visited by an army of strangers in a few days would it not be wise to brush up all our parks a little and make them as attractive and inviting as possible? But I especially appeal for a little paint and whitewash on the two East-End Parks, on one of which is the foundation for the monument to the private soldiers of the Confederacy. The efficient superintendents will second this suggestion, I feel sure.

Ahead of a Sallor's Yarn

Ahead of a Sailor's Yarn. [Cincinnati Enquirer.]
Sailors are proverbial for their big yarns. But they can't get much ahead of rivermen. The other day Captain J. D. Parker got hold of Captain Gibson, and he said: "Dave, you recollect when I was mate on the Yazoo, and that streak of lightning struck me as I stood near the jack-staff in that terrible storm, and you all thought I was dead for sure?"
"Oh, yes, very well, but where did the lightning go to, anyhow?"
"Why, it went right down into my boot."

"And you never were hurt?"
"No, sir, not a bit. I just took my boot off and poured the lightning out on deck."
And the two worthies went to look at the

Lamar Telis One About Himself.

Lamar Tells One About Himself, [Chicago Herald.]

Justice Lamar, who never accepts a pass or present of any kind, tells of himself this one: "Down in the locality I call my home lives old John Dillard. Some years ago John presented me with a very fine Alderney cow. I said: 'John, I never rereive presents.' Well,' he replied, 'Lamar, just give me your note, and, as you will never pay it anyway, you will be nothing out and a cow ahead."

## Pimples Blotches

armong, and that nature is endeav-oring to throw off the impurities. Nothing is so beneficial in assisting nature as Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) It is a simple vegetable compound. Is harmless to the most delicate child, yet it forces the poison to the surface and eliminates it from the blood.

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cive the system a chance to recover toke

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Baltimore and Ohio Raifroad Company registered general mortgage bonds, a per cent., 1983.

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New York Central and Hudson River Islationad Company first mortgage registered bonds, 7 per cent., 1930.

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